



## ALEXANDRIA, VA.

FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1872.

Those of our Democratic friends who have hesitated about supporting Mr. Greeley, because he had not received the nomination of a Democratic Convention, now have that scruple removed. He has been nominated by a regular Democratic Convention, in which the party was fully represented from every State in the Union. All the usages of the party have been observed. He should, therefore, have the undivided support of the party. Every man cannot be pleased exactly with the candidates which his party may adopt. But if he desires to see his party succeed, he should forego personal prejudices for the good of the cause, in such a case as this.

We are sorry to see that the game is commenced of "manufacturing" pretended extracts from the columns of the New York Tribune, designed to excite feeling in the South against Mr. Greeley, and passing them off as the writings of that gentleman. One of these forged extracts appears in Harper's Weekly, under the name of a "New York Tribune" correspondent. "We deem it only necessary to say that not a word of this pretended extract is found in the Tribune of that date, and no such words were ever written by Mr. Greeley." Such an attempt to injure a political opponent is base and mean.

The "Boston Jubilee," as a money making enterprise, has been a failure. The Boston Post says:—"The failure of the Jubilee to pay its expenses by its receipts will be generally regretted, in view of the success that has attended the Festival musically and artistically considered. The cost of the enterprise has been indeed enormous, involving as it did the collection of the best music of the world in this city, in addition to the erection of the vast Coliseum and the large daily running expenses; and even with the remarkable patronage it has received it is not surprising that, as a financial affair, it is not entirely successful."

The old folly is already revived, of publishing, as an evidence of public feeling in relation to Presidential candidates, votes taken at the fashionable springs and watering places. The worst places in the world to judge of the opinions of the masses of the people. If you want to know what the people think, go to the Court Houses, the warrant tryings, the shops, the farm houses, the places of business of mechanics and merchants—not the "springs" at \$4 per diem—and where champagne prevails, and silks and satins rustle.

Commander H. A. Adams of the U. S. steamer Iroquois, en route for the Asiatic squadron, reports from the Gulf of Suez that he arrived at Port Said on the morning of the 25th of May, and, after a short detention, steamed through the Suez canal in eighteen hours. The greatest speed allowed by the canal company is five and a half hours. Commander Adams reports very favorably as to the condition of the canal, its capacity and the facility with which it can be used by large vessels.

Letters are pouring into the U. S. Postoffice Department asking when the penny postal cards will be ready. New York merchants have made applications for over two millions, to be used as advertising cards. Firms in Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis and other large cities have similar requests filed, and it is believed that at least one-half of the first lot will be immediately disposed of to corporations and business houses.

The Washington and Point Lookout railroad has obtained from the county commissioners of St. Mary's county a vote authorizing the appropriation of \$163,000, which the last General Assembly of Maryland gave into charge of these commissioners for railroad purposes, to their road. It is said that the new road has thirty-three continuous miles ready for grading, and have a force of 630 men employed on the work.

The newspapers publish an account of the reception by Mr. Greeley of the news of his nomination by the National Democratic Convention. He is described to have been as calm and unmoved as if the importance of the event had not disturbed his mind at all, and contented himself with sending a telegram conveying the result to his wife and daughter at Chappaqua.

In the Washington Board of Police yesterday, a resolution was adopted requiring a sufficient number of police officers to be present upon the arrival of trains and steamboats to see that passengers, strangers and others are carefully looked after against the wiles of hackmen and confidence men who infest the several depots.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:—"Senator Bayard, of Delaware, sails for Europe on Saturday. He has addressed a letter to his constituents advising them to support the Baltimore nominees, and giving his reasons therefor and in explanation of the opposite course he took in the Baltimore convention."

The Norfolk Journal says that "although Mr. Greeley is not the man it would have been chosen, since he has been selected by the delegates of the allies in two distinct conventions, it will follow his flag, and fight for the cause as zealously as if it had been allowed to name the candidate."

The Fredericksburg News says that in "Caroline county, Va., nearly all the people are candidates for the office of County Treasurer. One said that if he could get all the other candidates to vote for him, his election was certain."

It is supposed that the use of money, and the appliances of power in behalf of the present Administration will be more extensively exhibited during the present Presidential contest, than ever before. Let this be borne in mind—so that efforts may be made to counteract this mode of political warfare.

A bitter war has sprung up in Georgia between Mr. Toombs and Ex-Gov. Joe Brown. The former having intimated that the latter had been guilty of perjury, Mr. Brown responds by pronouncing Toombs "an unscrupulous liar." This is all very bad for men of their age.

As an indication of the "rise in Greeley stock," it may be stated that in Baltimore just before the action of the Convention, Greeley fairs sold at 5 cts. a piece, and immediately upon the announcement of the nomination, they went up to 50 cts. a piece.

The Baltimore American says:—"Col. John S. Mosby chooses to cast in his lot with the Grant Republicans, and he and friends will not be merely passive consenters to the re-election of the President, but will make active exertions towards securing that result."

An old friend from the country, who came into town to-day, whilst it was raining, told us he "thought he could see the corn growing in the fields along the road as he passed along." The rain last night and to day, will do an immense deal of good.

A bill introduced into the British House of Commons, providing for the election of members of Parliament from England by the American system of representation, was debated yesterday, and rejected by a large majority.

Mr. Greeley was serenaded last night in New York. He appeared and bowed his acknowledgments of the compliment, but did not make a speech. A large crowd was present, and Mr. G. was loudly cheered.

The London Times is opposed to Mr. Greeley! That will not make the slightest difference in this country. "On the contrary, probably, quite the reverse."

The Democratic and Liberal National Executive Committees are to meet in Washington, jointly, at once, and organize for the campaign.

There are rumors of a case or two of cholera having appeared in Philadelphia. But we hope the rumors are unfounded.

The shock of an earthquake was, it is said, felt yesterday in some portions of the States of New York and Connecticut.

Gov. Walker of Virginia will be active and earnest in support of the Greeley ticket.

The argument of counsel in the Stokes trial, in New York, is now going on.

It is said that Mr. Greeley is to spend a few days at Long Branch.

Race and Cabral are still at war in San Domingo.

## VIRGINIA NEWS

The Congressional campaign was fairly opened at Shenandoah court by short speeches and announcements of Messrs. Roller, O'Ferrall and Harris—Messrs. Roller and Harris supporting the Cincinnati ticket, and Col. O'Ferrall declaring that he would not support either Greeley or Grant.

James B. Sener, of Fredericksburg has been nominated by acclamation for Congress by the Republican Nominating Convention of the First Congressional District. Dr. W. W. Douglass, of Richmond county, was elected Presidential Elector for the same District, likewise by acclamation.

A cable dispatch from Liverpool, England, has been received in Richmond, announcing that Samuel J. Carrington, of the Ballard House, is in that city very ill, and not expected to recover. His mother has left to join him there.

W. H. Stowell has been nominated as the Radical candidate for Congress, from the Fourth District. Porter is an independent candidate, having bolted when he found the Convention overwhelmingly against him.

The Shenandoah Democrat says that the only two railroads which did not give return tickets to the delegates to the Baltimore Convention were the C. & O. and the R. F. & P.

## Railroad Disaster.

GREENSBRIER, W. S. SPRINGS, July 11.—A serious accident occurred this A. M. on the railroad fifteen miles west of here. As the construction train was passing over the second crossing of the Greensbrier river the temporary bridge gave way, precipitating the train into the river and completely wrecking the engine and two material cars. Engineer Hill and fireman Upsur were instantly killed, and four laborers were also killed and five wounded. The accident occurred on that portion of the road west of here in course of construction towards the Ohio river, and not open to the travelling public.

LATER.—At the Greensbrier river, fifteen miles west of White Sulphur Springs, seven persons were killed by the railroad accident this morning and seven severely wounded, some of whom will probably die. Those killed and wounded are colored, with the exception of the engineer, fireman and conductor, and Mr. Myers, a citizen of this place. Conductor Perkins, with good nursing, will recover, it is thought. The accident is unaccountable, as the five cars that went down were loaded with wood cross ties. Yesterday nine cars loaded down with railroad iron crossed over it. The bridge was a temporary trestle one, constructed by contractors, and not by the company. By direction of General Wickham, Vice-President of the road, every care and attention is paid to the wounded.

POLITICAL ITEMS.—Senator Stockton, of New Jersey, who opposed to the last the nomination of Greeley at Baltimore, has yielded his opposition, and gone to North Carolina to speak at a great conservative mass meeting to be held at Weldon in that State. Senator Sumner, it is said, has endorsed Greeley and Brown, and indicated that possibly he might, contrary to his established custom, enter the campaign and make speeches.

A convocation of the leading delegates to the Baltimore convention and Senator Schurz occurred yesterday, at which the latter gave his enthusiastic adhesion to Greeley and Brown, and announced his intention of entering at once upon the campaign.

Saunders, the colored Grant elector who resigned in Maryland and joined the Greeley ticket, and White, a colored lawyer, and Dr. Augusta, another colored man of Baltimore, are about to go to North Carolina to address the colored people in favor of Greeley and Brown.

The Brooklyn Times, a republican organ in the eastern district of that city, supports Greeley.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times"

There is an ice famine in Brooklyn, and great suffering among the sick in consequence. No ice has been delivered to the citizens for forty-eight hours. The ice companies say that the strike of the laborers is the cause, but the fact of their doubling the price last week without notice, and quadrupling the price yesterday for the few hundred pounds on hand, leads the Brooklynites to believe that they are repeating the game of former years.

It is announced that the Brazilian Liberals will abstain from voting at the next elections. The Government of Brazil has made an extreme digression from the Argentine Republic, in the course of which it is stated that "Brazil does not seek a war, but if it comes she is prepared for it."

Reports which come from the growing cotton along the coast are discouraging. A dispatch from Charleston says that accounts have been received of the appearance of caterpillars in the fields, and the planters fear that the weather is favorable to their rapid development.

The difficulty between the American consul and the authorities at St. Marc is ended. The United States government ordered Mr. Bassett, the American minister to Hayti, to allow the matter to drop, owing to the incorrectness of the consul's statement.

The Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company yesterday filed its reasons why an injunction should not be laid upon them to forbid them from crossing at avenues and roads which the track passes over in the suburbs of Baltimore.

Rev. Samuel J. Browne, in Cincinnati, charged with killing the boy Sheikh, on Sunday last, was held in \$50,000 bail to appear before the Grand Jury, on the charge of murder in the second degree.

Bismarck gives the Jesuits, in Germany, but six months time to close up their establishments and go beyond German boundaries. The promulgation of the law for their banishment has been made, and it is evidently to be rigidly enforced.

Stanley has got as far back as the Suez Canal on his return to Europe. He telegraphs that Livingstone will stay in Africa until he discovers the sources of the Nile. The story about the African princess, is said to be a joke.

Charles D. Vorhees was arrested yesterday, charged with robbing the Meridian national bank of Indianapolis some time ago, of \$25,000. In default of \$20,000 bail he was committed to jail.

A fresh accession to the followers of Brigham Young has arrived at New York. The delusive doctrines of the latter day "saints" seem to find ready credence in certain portions of Europe.

If there is to be any trouble in New York to day between the Orangemen and the Catholics, no signs of it have been made apparent.

David Paul Brown, the eminent lawyer, died in Philadelphia yesterday.

"DEAD: A CONTEMPLATION."—Not long since an aged English clergyman, named Watson, killed his wife in a fit of passion, and the British Home office, for some reason or other, after he had been convicted of the murder and sentenced to death, exchanged that punishment for imprisonment for life. A very remarkable degree of curiosity was excited in England to know why the murder was committed, and what were the extenuating circumstances which moved it from the category of capital offenses.

As if to stimulate the curiosity, Mr. Watson has furnished the public with a valuable contribution to the inner history of the Stockwell murder. During the interval between the commission of the crime and his arrest—that is, at the period when the reverend gentleman remained in his home, with the corpse of his wife in the next room—it appears to have struck Mr. Watson, as a practiced contributor to periodical literature, that a pleasant paper might be written on the feelings which the aspect of a wife's dead body would naturally excite in the mind of a contemplative husband. The idea forthwith took substance and shape, and the latest contribution to the curiosities of literature is contained in this essay, which bears the sensational title of "Dead: a Contemplation."

In this essay or rhapsody, not one word of which suggests that the lady had died by her hands, the Rev. Dr. Watson exalts the virtues and loveliness of the woman whom his clerical interposition had introduced to a better state of existence. From an account of the production given by the London Telegraph, the "Contemplation," stripped of its verbiage, amounts to this: that when your wife is dead it is hard to realize you will not see her again—a remark which is more impressive for its truth than originality. Amidst a mass of dreary commonplace the reader is not allowed to forget the superiority of the writer to the wife of his bosom, but is reminded that though possessed of "far more attractive grace," she had "less of energy and power," (not at all an improbable statement, judging from the final catastrophe) and we are informed that his wife treasured up a note "because it came from him, and to her it was precious." Even the depth of the writer's regret, regreted by his eyes to the imperfections of the dear departed. "Was she not," we are told, "occasionally wayward, somewhat perverse, and difficult to be persuaded to comply with that which things demanded?" However, notwithstanding this reminiscence, Mr. Watson's kind reader, to whom the soliloquy is addressed, is bidden to be charitable in these words: "Thou wilt not meditate on these little imperfections of woman's nature; nor thou hast already forgiven them. Thou considerest in thy conscientiousness that thou thyself wast not altogether perfect."

After this candid admission that there may have been faults on both sides, Mr. Watson wanders into speculations about the relations between man and wife in a future state, and the origin of innate ideas, and only comes down to mundane affairs in an apology he offers for giving his wife a handsome funeral, in his own words for "having a longer train of mourners than his condition in life would seem to justify," winding up with a stilted rhapsody on the "solemn and impressive peace of the graveyard."

The paper appears to have been written during the days which elapsed between Mr. Watson's crime and its discovery, while his wife's corpse was hardly cold. Such a production would seem to afford a strong presumption, if not proof, of the writer's insanity, though the Telegraph considers it a cunning device to shield himself from the consequences of his crime by the opposite incompatibility of the essay with the hypothesis of guilt.—*Bull. Sun.*

The American Club of Philadelphia, before their departure from Baltimore, were drawn up in front of the Virginia headquarters at the St. Clair, their band playing "Auld Lang Syne." They gave three cheers for Governor Walker, who, in response to calls, came forward and addressed them in his usual happy vein. After complimenting the members for their bearing during their sojourn in Baltimore, he expressed the hope that they would ever be found as now, in the cause of right and justice. "This club had previously elected Gov. W. an honorary member. Three cheers were then given for Virginia, 'the mother of States and Democrats.'"

## Letter from Staunton, Va.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

STAUNTON, July 11, 1872.—The Educational Association met in the spacious chapel of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, this morning, a beautiful voluntary on the organ, by a blind boy, ushering in the members. At 10 o'clock President Abbott took the chair, and, after prayer by the Rev. Dr. McElwain, of Augusta, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Many more members were in attendance, among whom I noticed Col. L. Hoxton, of the Episcopal High School. Ten or fifteen new members were reported upon and elected in the course of the day, but none of them being from our section of the State, I omit their names.

The Committee on Nomination of Officers reported the following, who were unanimously elected, viz: Prof. E. S. Joyner, of Washington and Lee University, President; John Hart, principal Baptist Female Institute, Staunton, 1st Vice President; Prof. W. A. Shepard, of Randolph Macon College, 2d Vice President; Richard L. Carne, principal St. John's Academy, Alexandria, 3d Vice President; Professor Joseph A. Turner, Hollins Institute, Boutwell Springs, 4th Vice President; W. O. English, principal Verulam School, Aremarle county, Recording Secretary; L. B. Blackford, Rector Episcopal High School of Virginia, Corresponding Secretary; D. S. Doggett, Jr., of Richmond, Treasurer; E. K. Parham, Richmond, Auditor. Pending the adoption of the report, Prof. Joyner moved the substitution of the name of the chairman of the committee, W. T. Davis, President of the Southern Female College, Petersburg, for his own, as it was uncertain whether he could attend the next meeting, but withdrew his amendment after speeches from Mr. Davis, Prof. Estill, of Washington and Lee University, Mr. Blackford, and Major Hotchkiss, of Staunton, urging him to do so.

The second Vice President then took the chair, the higher officers wishing to engage in the discussion, and an able report from the committee appointed to prepare a curriculum for secondary schools was read by its chairman, the newly elected President. This report accepting the facts that a regular curriculum was advisable, and that the schools could not afford to lose patronage by a close adherence to one, proposed a sort of compromise, by which French could be substituted for Latin and German or Greek, and Applied Mathematics for both, if desired, equivalent work being in all cases insisted upon. Mr. Abbott of Bellevue School, Albemarle, Prof. Joyner, Gen. E. H. Smith, Superintendent Virginia Military Institute, Wm. W. Smith, of Bethel Male Academy, Fauquier, Mr. Blackford, Mr. Davis, of Petersburg, Professor Pike Powers, of Staunton, Col. R. E. Withers, of Richmond, and Mr. Terry, of Amherst, then thoroughly discussed the subject, all agreeing, in the main, that a regular curriculum embracing Greek and Latin was to be preferred, but most of them advocating a partially elective system from motives of policy and necessity. Gen. Smith insisted upon a regular curriculum, saying that it was important not only as a discipline for the mind, but as a means of controlling the youth, overcoming his will, and keeping him properly employed, and that though the Virginia Military Institute was essentially a school of mathematics and natural science, he preferred receiving boys who had been taught Latin and Greek well to those who came to him well instructed in mathematics; he wanted to turn out finished scholars, and whilst the Institute could attend to things in its own sphere from the beginning, it had not time, in its course of four years, to make classical scholars of those who had not been well grounded in Latin before hand.

In the course of the discussion, Rev. R. T. Barton, of Lexington, asked for a solution to the question: "What is to be done with boys who come from farm work every winter, and who stay only four months? as they can't be kept in the regular classes with profit, and there is no time to teach them separately." Several of the speakers named above essayed to answer this question, and some pronounced it unanswerable; but Col. Johnston (son of Gen. Albert Sydney) suggested that he give them first Robinson Crusoe, then Pilgrim's Progress, and then Plutarch's Lives, to read, and that, with a little arithmetic and geography, would, probably, be as good a course as the circumstances would admit of. At 12 o'clock the Association adjourned to meet at the Baptist Church at 8:30.

At that hour the church was filled with ladies and others, and after prayer by the Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick, of Washington and Lee University, President Joyner introduced Col. Wm. Preston Johnston, of the same institution, who delivered a beautiful and instructive address on "History as an Element in a liberal Education," which was listened to with profound attention.

Mr. Blackford then stated that, as chairman of a committee whose duty it was to procure three essays from ladies, to be read at this meeting, he had been promised one, from a very able pen, but in consequence of an affliction of the eyes, which had befallen the fair essayist, she had been unable to redeem her pledge.

Prof. Estill then read a report from the committee on the President's annual address, but its consideration was postponed until to day.

If your readers who are thinking with longing hearts about the cool mountain air, in this heated term, can derive any consolation from the fact, I can comfort them with the assurance that last night was hotter here than any I have experienced at home.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—The work of paying back the small medium left from the sales made in this District under the confiscation act, to persons who were pardoned and relieved of all penalties and disabilities by the President's proclamation of December 28th, 1868, is still going on in the courts. Yesterday ex-Governor John Letcher, of Va., whose Lots 1 to 12 in Square 678, on North Capitol street, near G, were confiscated and sold, received an order for \$140 66 the remains of sale which went into the treasury of the United States.

A new currency which to retain the new United States currency before issuing it to the banks, is being constructed on the second floor of the Treasury building.

New water fountains of handsome design were erected to-day at the intersection of Pennsylvania avenue, Seventh street, Ninth street and Thirteenth street. These fountains have each three basins, and will supply three horses at the same time.

There has been of late a decrease of the small-pox on Capitol Hill.

Since the subscription of the \$600,000 by the District of Columbia to the Baltimore and Potomac railroad there has been a display of the utmost energy in the selection of new railroad routes.

## PRICES OF FAMILY MARKETING IN RICHMOND.

Our markets are well supplied with all kinds of meats, vegetables, and fruits, though the prices of many articles are excessively high. We give the ruling rates for leading articles: Lamb, 16c; pork, 20c; beef, 18c; mutton, 12c; chickens, 20c to 40c; green corn, very poor, 15c to 25c; per dozen; tomatoes, 10c to 15c; per quart; green apples, 15c to 20c; per quart; eggs, 25c; per dozen; beets, 5c; 5c to 10c; per bunch of five; cabbage, 5c to 15c; per head; cauliflowers, 20c to 40c; per head; potatoes, 15c to 20c; per half-bushel; onions, 10c; per quart; butter, 25c to 30c; per pound; snapbeans, 10c; per quart; whortleberries, 12c to 15c; per quart; blackberries, 10c to 15c; per quart; cypresses, 25c; per dozen; blackeye peas, 20c; per quart; butter beans, 25c; per quart.

Richmond State Journal.

VISITORS TO THE DEPARTMENTS.—A large number of the delegates to the Baltimore Convention, who are returning to their homes, were in this city yesterday, and occupied their time in visiting the departments, Executive Mansion, &c. Many amusing incidents happened. One delegate, from Indiana, appeared at a door of a room in the Post Office building, in which there were a number of clerks, and entering unnoted, shouted in a loud voice, "Prepare to pack up your carpet bags and get ready to march." One of the watchmen informed him that the civil service rules were in operation now and that if he did not keep peaceably quiet he should "get ready to march."—*Washington Chronicle.*

Under the new internal revenue act the number of supervisors is to be reduced from twenty-five to ten, and there is an active contest among those now holding that office to be retained.—Commissioner Douglas is somewhat perplexed how to decide between them, and he will therefore leave the whole matter with the President, and will act in accordance with his suggestion. The clause reducing the number of supervisors goes into effect on August 1st. There is good reason to believe that Dr. Presby, supervisor for the Maryland and Virginia district, will be retained.

DEATH OF MR. CHAS. B. WILLIAMS.—This estimable gentleman died in Baltimore yesterday, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He was for many years the Secretary of the Virginia State Agricultural Society, and editor of the Southern Planter. Mr. Williams possessed many traits of character which endeared him to his family and intimate friends, and secured for him the esteem of all who made his acquaintance. Few men have lived, or are now living, more "void of offence to God or man" than Charles B. Williams.—*Rich. Whig.*

Gen. Sherman is in Paris, where he receives every mark of respect from the French authorities.

Will our hucksters please answer, why it is that vegetables are so much higher in Alexandria than Baltimore. Tomatoes for instance are now selling at 25 cts. per bushel in Baltimore and 20 cts. are charged here for one quarter of a peck, and other vegetables in proportion. A Baltimorean remarked to me, after having priced vegetables in our market, "It must cost much more to live in Alexandria than in Baltimore." Is it because our market is forestalled and the prices regulated by a monopoly?

A CONSUMER.

One of our citizens is going to do the community a service, in the erection of a Market House temple, that will be a monument to his munificence and public spirit, as long as it stands. Now, who will confer a lasting good upon our people by inaugurating a Park, where we can go after the day's labor and enjoy a few hours of leisure without cost.

A LABORER.

A PARK.—Second the motion for the Park. Who will set the ball in motion? All it wants is a start, who'll give it.

YOUNG CITIZEN.

## COMMERCIAL.

Alexandria Market, July 12, 1872.

Flour, Superfine	\$7 50	@	7 75
Extra	7 00	@	7 25
Family	6 50	@	6 75
Wheat, Common to fair	1 20	@	1 30
Fair to good	1 30	@	1 40
Good to prime	1 50	@	1 55
Prime to choice	1 75	@	1 80
Corn, white	0 75	@	0 81
Mixed	0 70	@	0 78
Yellow	0 77	@	0 78
Rye	0 95	@	1 00
Oats	0 55	@	0 55
Butter, prime	0 10	@	0 12
Common to medium	0 18	@	0 20
Eggs	2 00	@	3 00
Chickens	0 50	@	0 75
Irish Potatoes	0 10	@	0 12
Lard	0 10	@	0 12
Onions	0 10	@	0 11
Bacon, Ham, country	0 81	@	0 81
Sides	0 61	@	0 61
Shoulders	0 61	@	0 61
Green Apples, per bbl.	1 50	@	2 50
Dried peaches	0 75	@	0 85
Dried peaches, peeled	0 80	@	0 10
Unpeeled	0 90	@	0 10
Seeds, Timothy	3 50	@	4 00
Clover	6 50	@	7 00
Plaster, ground, per ton	7 00	@	0 00
Ground, in bags or bbls.	9 00	@	0 00
Ground, in bags, returned	8 00	@	0 00
Lump	4 25	@	4 50
Salt, G. A. (Liverpool)	1 40	@	1 50
Fine	2 10	@	2 40
Turkey Island	0 42	@	0 45
Wool, clean unwashed	0 55	@	0 62
Washed	0 55	@	0 62
Merino, unwashed	0 60	@	0 65
Merino, washed	0 55	@	0 62
Hay, per ton from the cars	30 00	@	35 00

Flour.—The receipts of Flour during the week have been light, and the market closes quiet, except for high grades of Extras, which are in demand for bakers' purposes. Low grades of all brands are entirely neglected. There have been two small arrivals of new wheat Flour, which sold at 4 25 to 4 50 for prime to choice Extra. We revise our quotations as follows: Family 10 25 to 11 50; Extras \$12; Extra \$12 75; Superfine 7 50 to 7 75; Fine 6 25 to 7 50.

WHEAT.—The arrivals of Wheat have been very limited, and on Change to-day the offerings were unusually light. The quality of the new Wheat coming in is good, but the samples offered are generally poorly cleaned and in bad condition. Sales to-day of 101 bushels white at 153, and 250 bushels red at 155 1/4 for fair to good. No strictly prime offered.

CORN.—The receipts of Corn are light, and prices have remained unchanged. Offerings of 400 bushels, yellow to-day, but no sales reported, and quotations are nominally 78 1/4 for white, 78 1/4 for mixed, and 76 1/4 for yellow.

RYE.—Is quiet, and we have no change to note in quotations. Receipts very small.

OATS.—Are without change, and the market is dull, and prices nominally 53 1/2.

SEEDS.—There is a little better feeling in the market, with some enquiry. We quote Timothy at 3 50 to 4 00; and Clover at 6 50 to 7 00.

BUTTER.—Is less plentiful, and we note an advance of 3 cts on prime, which is now quoted at 15 1/2.

EGGS.—Are dull at a decline, with sales at 18 1/2 to 19.

APPLES.—Green Apples are coming in more plentifully, and are selling at 1 50 to 2 per bbl, and \$2 50 for extra quality.

ONIONS.—Are wanted at 75 to 81 1/2 per bushel.

CHICKENS.—Are in demand at 20 to 25 per doz. SALT.—Is in good supply and dull.

ALEXANDRIA CATTLE MARKET, July 12, 1872. The cattle, sheep and cow and calf market has been well supplied the past week. Hogs are in limited supply. There was a better feeling on the part of purchasers this week, but no advance in prices as compared with quality last week. We quote cattle at from 1 to 5 cts; sheep and lambs 3 to 5 cts; cows and calves 20 to 50, and Hogs 5 to 10 cts for corn-fed.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET, July 1